Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (***currently amended***) A method for the production of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood for formation of a wound healing material, comprising:

a) obtaining a volume of anticoagulated whole blood from a subject;

b) mixing said anticoagulated whole blood with a precipitating agent at room temperature;

c) incubating the mixture of b) at room temperature for a time sufficient to produce a cellular and specific plasma component precipitate and a supernatant;

d) separating the precipitate from the supernatant; and

e) recovering the supernatant wherein said supernatant contains a coagulant and is in a form suitable for application as a wound healing material~~; and~~

~~f) combining said coagulant with blood or blood derivative to obtain a clot~~.

2. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein the volume of anticoagulated whole blood is between 8 to 10 ml.

3. (***previously presented***) The method of claim 1, wherein the whole blood is anticoagulated with an anticoagulant selected from the group consisting of acid citrate dextrose (ACD), ACD/mannitol, citrate phosphate dextrose (CPD), and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA).

4. (***original***) The method of claim 3, wherein the whole blood is anticoagulated with acid-citrate-dextrose.

5. (***original***) The method of claim 3, where the whole blood is anticoagulated with ACD/mannitol.

6. (***original***) The method of claim 5, wherein the mannitol is present in a concentration of 7.5 mg/ml ACD.

7. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein the precipitating agent is ethanol.

8. (***original***) The method of claim 7, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 10% to 100%.

9. (***original***) The method of claim 8, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 25% to 95%.

10. (***original***) The method of claim 9, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 50% to 95%.

11. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein the precipitating agent is a mixture of ethanol and calcium chloride.

12. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein the incubation step requires less than 45 minutes.

13. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein the incubation step requires less than 30 minutes.

14. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein the coagulant prepared is autologous.

15. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein the coagulant prepared is homologous.

16. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by centrifuging the mixture.

17. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by filtering the mixture.

18. (***original***) The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by a combination of centrifugation and filtration of the mixture.

19. (***withdrawn***) A kit for the preparation of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood, the kit comprising;

a) a tube with stopper;

b) a serum filter separator;

c) a 3 ml syringe with blunt needle;

d) a 10 ml syringe with blunt needle;

e) a vial containing ACD or ACD/mannitol;

f) a vial containing EtOH/$CaCl_2$; and

g) an instruction sheet.

20. (***withdrawn***) A human blood fraction produced by the method of claim 1 comprising 80-90% of prothrombin-thrombin proteins, no detectable fibrinogen and 20-30% of baseline levels of ATIII, Protein C and Protein S.

21. (***previously presented***) The method of claim 1, wherein said blood derivative is chosen from the group consisting of a platelet concentrate (PC), platelet rich plasma (PRP), platelet poor plasma (PPP), purified fibrinogen or a mixture thereof to obtain a wound healing composition.

22. (***new***) A method for the production of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood for formation of a wound healing material, consisting of:

a) obtaining a volume of anticoagulated whole blood from a subject;

b) mixing said anticoagulated whole blood with a precipitating agent at room temperature;

c) incubating the mixture of b) at room temperature for a time sufficient to produce a cellular and specific plasma component precipitate and a supernatant;

d) separating the precipitate from the supernatant; and

e) recovering the supernatant wherein said supernatant contains a coagulant and is in a form suitable for application as a wound healing material.